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In addition to the official declaration of the infection of the city of Naples the following cases and deaths have been reported officially in the Province:

San Giovanni, 3 cases; Torre del Greco, 1 case; Casoria, 1 case; Cardito, 1 case; Caivano, 1 case; Santantimo, 1 case; Castellamare del Stabia, 2 cases; Secondigliamo, 3 cases; Barra, 5 cases and 3 deaths; Resina, 3 cases and 2 deaths; a total for the Province of 21 cases and 5 deaths.

In so far as the condition in the city of Naples is concerned, it may be said that the situation is improved. The official declaration of cholera has relieved the state of suspense which had taken possession of the public mind, and several important edicts have been issued and seem to be reasonably well enforced prohibiting the sale of oysters, mussels, and other articles of sea food, and the sale upon the streets of green, unripe, or spoiled fruit. More care is also being taken in matters of diet by all classes, certain low classes of inns and cafés on certain fête days during October, which are great popular festivals, having been ordered to close early in the afternoon.

The condition of the water of the harbor, previously reported infected, has for the last three days been found free from cholera vibrios. The water supply of the city continues in a satisfactory condition as to quantity and quality and no cases of cholera have occurred in vessels in the harbor since September 25. There has been interruption of the schedules of ships destined for the United States; but it is announced that the regular course of emigration will be resumed on October 7 under precautions already detailed, and it is expected that by that time the arrangements made for the movement of merchandise will have been so perfected that there will be a minimum of delay or restriction. Until a normal condition of public health is restored the ships will anchor in the open roadstead, and there will be a minimum of intercourse with the shore, and this will be under strict official supervision.

I am receiving every assistance and support from the Italian emigration authorities and from the medical officers of the Royal Italian Navy who have been detailed to assist the commissioner during this crisis. To commissioner of emigration, Cavaliere A. d'Ayello; to Capitano Medico G. Sacconi and Teniente Medico S. Muso, of the quarantine ship *Marsala*; to Maggiore Medico Professor Belli and Capitano Medico d'Accurso, of the receiving and detention ship *Lazio*; and Maggiore Medico Monaco and Capitano Medico Battaglia, of the detention building, I am indebted for many acts of kindness, cooperation, and courtesy.

Doctor Geddings further reported, October 15:

Naples, October 11 and 12, 17 cases of cholera with 12 deaths; rest of Italy, 52 cases with 22 deaths.

Doctor Geddings further reported:

Naples, October 13 to 16, 36 cases of cholera with 17 deaths; rest of Italy, 91 cases with 26 deaths.

JAPAN.

KOBE—Cholera—Examination of Rats.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, September 15, 20, and 21:

A case of cholera was reported in Kobe September 12. The case was found on a lighter at the water front. The lighter was disinfected and the contacts were isolated.

During the week ended September 17 there were reported 10 cases of cholera with 9 deaths at Kobe, and at Osaka, 20 miles distant from Kobe, 9 cases with 7 deaths.

During the week ended September 21, 33 cases of cholera with 17 deaths were reported at Kobe. The municipal authorities are of the opinion that the infection was brought to Kobe from Dalny, Manchuria, by the steamship *Amakusa Maru*, as a large proportion of those stricken with the disease assisted in unloading that ship.

The shipping agents here are cooperating with me in every way to prevent infection being conveyed on board of ships in the harbor.

All lighters engaged in loading ships have been carefully cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of this office. Any lighter appearing with cargo alongside ships destined for American ports without bearing the stamp of this service on the certificate of disinfection, securely sealed and affixed to the lighter, is turned away and not allowed to put cargo on board.

No foodstuffs, water, or ballast will be taken on shipboard at this port, and the communication with the shore will be reduced to a minimum by constant vigilance on the part of this office.

All intending steerage passengers for American ports are detained in quarantine, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects are disinfected by steam prior to embarkation.

A careful supervision of cargo manifests is maintained.

The Japanese authorities remove every case of cholera to the quarantine hospital as soon as one is found and all contacts are isolated.

During the month of July, 1910, 29,117 rats were examined for plague infection. One plague-infected rat was found. During the month of August, 1910, 26,041 rats were examined.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Campeche.

The following information dated October 3 and 10 was received from the president of the superior board of health of Mexico:

Four cases of yellow fever were reported during the week ended October 1 at Campeche, 2 occurring September 25 and 2 September 30, with 2 deaths occurring, respectively, September 25 and 30. During the week ended October 8, 1 case of yellow fever and 1 death were reported, the death occurring October 3 and the case October 8.

PERU.

Status of Plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Castro Gutierrez reports, September 3 and 8:

Additional reports for the month of June, 1910, show 2 new cases of plague with 1 death in the department of Libertad.

On June 28 a plague case was reported at Callao in the person of a woman who resided in Callao but worked all day in an infected locality of Lima. On September 3 a second case of plague was reported in Callao. The case originated in Lima and the patient came from the farming country in the vicinity of Lima.

Bills of health from ports south of Callao show as follows: Mollendo, August 23, 1 case of plague in preceding 2 weeks; Iquique, Chile, August 21, 3 cases of plague in preceding 2 weeks; Valparaiso, Chile, August 17, from 40 to 60 cases of smallpox in preceding 2 weeks.